

**CODE MIXING USED IN SBY'S POLITICAL SPEECHES
PERIOD 2009 – 2014**



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Abstract

Code mixing is condition when speaker mixes one language with another in their speaking activities. This research focuses on the code mixing used in SBY's political speeches period 2009 - 2014. This research is aimed to describe language form used in SBY's political speeches. It is also aimed to examine the factors that cause code mixing in SBY's speeches. The type of research is descriptive qualitative research. Object of research is language form of code mixing used in SBY's political speeches of the period 2009 - 2014 and the factors that cause those codes mixing. Data are the sentences that contain code mixing in SBY's political speeches that is published in presidenri.go.id in September 2013. In collecting data, the writer uses documentation technique. The writer collects the data from the site presidenri.go.id. The findings show that the language form consists of word: noun (23,26%), verb (5,81%), adjective (2,32%); compound noun (18,60%); phrase: noun phrase (33,72%), verb phrase (3,49%) , and infinitive phrase (3,49%); compound noun – phrase (1,16%); Clause (2,32%); hybridization (4,65%); And gradual comparison of adjective (1,16%). Noun phrase dominates language form of code mixing in SBY's speeches. Factor causing code mixing in SBY's speech consists of internal factors: low frequency of word (5,81%), and pernicious homonymy (1,16%); and external factors: introduction and development new culture (13,95%), insufficiently differentiated (5,81%), social value (59,30%) and oversight (13,95%). Social value dominates factor causing code mixing in SBY's speeches.

Key word : code mixing, language form, factor causing code mixing, SBY's speeches

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is an important medium to the people to communicate and build an interaction with the other in everywhere they live. According to Wardhaugh (Srijono, 2010:1), language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. By language, people can deliver their message and idea to the other people.

Language has a relation with the society where that language exists. Many experts have studied that relation between language and society in sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study that concerns to the language in relation to the society.

In sociolinguistics, bilingualism and multilingualism are the interesting phenomena to be studied. Bilingualism is condition where people can speak two languages. Multilingualism is condition where people can use more than one or two languages. Bilingualism and multilingualism have contribution to raise code mixing. Code mixing is condition when speaker mixes one language with another in their speaking activities.

The interesting one for the writer, when the writer listens carefully the speeches of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY), the president of Indonesia, it can be found several English words, phrases, or clauses. There are many insertions of English in SBY's speeches that basically uses Indonesian. It is very interesting to be studied what forms of code mixing of SBY's speech are and what factors of code mixing in those speeches are. For example in the speech ***Pengantar pada Rapat Koordinasi Persiapan APEC 2013***:

*Kita punya tradisi selama ini. Ketika menjadi tuan rumah dalam berbagai **international events**, selalu kita tampilkan yang terbaik. Dua tahun yang lalu, kita menjadi **host** dari ASEAN Summit dan juga East Asia Summit. Kita juga menjadi tuan rumah yang baik.*

In the paragraph above, SBY mixes English in his Indonesian speech. There are two English language form inserted in his Indonesian speech. The first is *international events*. The language form of code mixing is phrase

(noun phrase). The factor that influences that code mixing is social value. *Ketika menjadi tuan rumah dalam berbagai **international events**, selalu kita tampilkan yang terbaik.* As a president, SBY is known as an educated person. Because of this reason, it will look more modern and has higher attention when he says international event than says the origin *acara internasional*. The second is the word *host*. The language form inserted in that code mixing is word (noun). The factor that influences that one is also social value. *Dua tahun yang lalu, kita menjadi **host** dari ASEAN Summit dan juga East Asia Summit.* The reason why SBY mixes the code is because of his educated person background. It will be more modern when he says *host* than *penyelenggara*. Actually, using Indonesian correctly in his speeches give a good point for him as president, but he often mixes English in his Indonesian speeches.

It is very interesting for the writer to study the code mixing of SBY's speeches. The writer has interest to investigate the language form of English mixed code in SBY's speeches and the factors that cause those codes mixing. Because of that in this research, the writer focuses on two problem statement. They are: (1) what are the language forms of code mixing used in SBY's political speeches period 2009 – 2014?; (2) what are the factors that cause the code mixing in SBY's speeches?

The objective of this research is to describe the language form of code mixing that appears in SBY's political speeches period 2009 – 2014 and to know the factors that cause code mixing in SBY's speeches.

The writer hopes that this research has benefit theoretically and practically. Theoretically this study is expected to give more information about the language forms and factors of code mixing. So, it can enlarge the knowledge about sociolinguistics especially code mixing. While in the practical side, for the sociolinguistics teacher, this research is hoped to be able to be a reference to teach the student about code mixing. For official and politician, this

research is hoped to be able to guide how to use of mixing English in Indonesian speeches better. And for the next researcher, this research is expected to give some inspiration and information to do the further and deeper research.

In conducting this research, the writer use some theories such as sociolinguistics, bilingualism and multilingualism, code mixing, language form, political speech.

Sociolinguistics is as branch of linguistics that has focus on the relation of language to society. According to Wardhaugh (2006:13), sociolinguistics concerns about the investigation of the relationship between language and society with the goal being better a understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication. Hudson (1996:4) defines that sociolinguistics is study of language in relation to society.

Talking about sociolinguistics, bilingualism and multilingualism are interesting phenomena to be studied in this field. Bilingualism (Mesthrie, Swann, Deumert, and Leap, 2000:39) is used as general term for the use two or more languages in society. Multilingualism is the use of many languages by the people in a society. Both bilingualism and multilingualism refers to ability of people to use more than one language.

Code mixing is condition when speaker mixes one language with another in their speaking activities. Wardhaugh (2006:101) states that code switching is also called code mixing. It is the switching or mixing codes in utterances. Mayerhoff (2006:120), code mixing generally refers to alterations between varieties or codes within a phrase or clause. Code mixing is as consequence of bilingualism.

Code mixing is divided in several types. According to Wardhaugh (2006:101), there are two types of code mixing based on the location where the mixing occurs. They are inter-sentential code mixing and intra-sentential code mixing. inter-sentential code mixing is code mixing that occurs between

sentences. Intra-sentential code mixing is code mixing that appears within the sentences. According to Suwito (1983:76), code mixing is divided into two. They are inner code mixing and outer code mixing. Inner code mixing is the mixing from the element and variation of the native language itself. Outer code mixing is the mixing of foreign language.

Code mixing happens because some factors. Based on Weinrich (1970:57), factors that cause code mixing is divided into two. They are internal factor and external factor. Internal factor includes low frequency of word, pernicious homonymy, and the need for synonymy. Low frequency of word refers to the factor of code mixing which speaker mixes the word in another language because that word is easier to remember, more popular in the society and has stable sense. Pernicious homonymy is factor that the speaker mixes the code of another language to minimize the ambiguity. The need for synonymy refers to the factor of softening the aim of speaker's utterances. External factor includes introduction and development new culture, insufficiently differentiated, social value, and oversight. Introduction and development new culture refers to the mixing code because of the term the development of technology, culture, or certain field that uses foreign language. People still uses the original term that uses foreign language although it has the similar term in speaker's native language. Insufficiently differentiated refers to the using of some certain word to refer to the certain meanings or purpose. Social value refers to the speaker mixes another language in his utterances because of social factor. Oversight means the limited language of speaker's own language, so he / she uses the foreign language.

Language form is principle which deals with the linguistics units. Linguistic units that are referred are word, phrase, clause and sentence.

Word according to Katamba (1997:11), is a meaningful units of linguistic that can be used a lonely. Srijono (2010:49) states that words are the smallest free forms that we can find it in language. According to Frank (1972:4), the

words are classified into 8 groups. They are noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, verb, conjunction, exclamation and preposition.

Phrase is the group of some words. Hornby (1974:64), states that a phrase is a group of words (often without finite verbs) point part of sentence. The writer divides phrase into eight types. They are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, preposition phrase, infinitive phrase, gerund phrase, and participial phrase. Noun phrase is group of words which noun is as head and has modifier as adjective. Verb phrase is a group words that is consisted of verbs as head and their modifier. Adjective phrase is phrase which adjective is as head. Adverb phrase is phrase that has adverb as head. Preposition phrase is phrase that consists of preposition as head, and the following word as modifier. Gerund phrase is phrase that has gerund form as head. Infinitive phrase is the name the form which *to infinitive* has position as head. Participial phrase is a phrase that can be used to join two sentences with a common subject.

Clause according to Frank (1972:222) can be defined as a sentence. Clause is full with predication which presents subject and predicate. Clause can be classified into two types that are independent and dependent clause. Independent clause can appear as single sentence that is without another clause. However dependent clause cannot stand lonely.

In relation with political speech, based on Oxford Dictionary (2010:426) speech is defined as formal talk given to audience. Speech is good arranged utterances that are told to many audiences. *Pidato adalah suatu ucapan dengan susunan yang baik untuk disampaikan kepada orang banyak* (Al-Hakami, 2012: *rendiasyah.blogspot.com*). In a speech, speaker should tell his / her idea to many audiences when they are speaking.

Political speech is the speech that contains government matters. George Will (Dint, 2012: *plainmeaning.blogspot.com*), states that political speech is speech about the government (emphasis added). According to Sustein (Rardin,

2006:25), political speech is defined as intended and received as a contribution to public deliberation about some issue.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena. That is to say, it aims to help us to understand the world in which we live and why things are the way they are (Hancock,1998:2). Based on that definition, this research concerns to the code mixing phenomena. The writer observes the language form and factors of code mixing used in SBY's speeches of the period 2009 – 2014. By this research, the writer classifies the language form of code mixing used in SBY's political speeches. Moreover, the writer also describes what factors influencing the code mixing in those speeches.

The object of the study is language form of code mixing used in SBY's political speeches of the period 2009 – 2014. It also includes the factor influencing code mixing. The writer is very interested to this object. SBY is a president of Indonesia. His speech gets a lot of attention from the audience. Using Indonesian language correctly is a good point for him as Indonesian. However, many speeches uttered by him are mixed with foreign language. It becomes the focus of the writer to do this study. What the language forms of code mixing used in SBY's political speeches are and what factors influencing that code mixing are.

The data population that are observed in this research is all the sentences that contain code mixing and the context in SBY's speeches of the period 2009 – 2014 that are published in the site *presidenri.go.id* on September 2013. And the sources of the data of this research are all of SBY's speeches that have been transcript and published in state site *presidenri.go.id*.

In order to collecting the data, the writer uses documentation technique. Documentation is a technique to get data by collecting data from note, transcript, newspaper, magazine, etc. Follows are the steps of collecting data:

(1) The writer browses on the internet and go to *presidenri.go.id* site. (2)The writer collects all of SBY's speech transcripts on September 2013. (3) After collecting the speech transcripts, the writer selects the transcript that contains code mixing. (4) The writer lists all of code mixing from the selected SBY's speech transcript.

The steps of analyzing the data are as follows: (1) The writer analyzes the language form of code mixing of the data based on the theory of language form: word (Frank, 1972:4), phrase (Hornby, 1974:64), clause and sentence (Frank, 1972:221). (2) After that, the writer determines the factors that influence the code mixing used in SBY's speeches. The writer uses the factor suggested by Weinreich (1970:57) to consider the factors causing code mixing.(3) Finally, the writer concludes language forms of code mixing used in SBY's speeches, factors of those codes mixing, the dominant language form and the dominant factor of code mixing used in SBY's speeches.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are seven speeches as source of data and eighty six data have been found. From those data, it has been known that the language form of the mixed codes consists of word (noun, verb, and adjective), compound noun, phrase (noun phrase, verb phrase, and infinitive phrase), compound noun – phrase, clause (dependent clause), hybridization, and gradual comparison of adjective. The factors causing code mixing consist of internal factor and external factor. The writer finds that internal factor includes low frequency of word and pernicious homonymy. And, the external factor includes introduction and development new culture, insufficiently differentiated, social value and oversight. Follows are the result of study.

1. Language Form of Code Mixing

Based on the data analysis, it is found some kinds of language form used in SBY's speeches. The table below shows the type of language form used in SBY's speeches.

Table 4. 1. Language Form of Code Mixing

No	Language Form	Total	Example	Percent. (%)
1	Word			
	a. Noun	20	<p>1)jalan tol ini yang akan menjadi <u>icon</u> pariwisata baru di Pulau Bali.</p> <p>2)namun kehadiran para atlet, <u>official</u>, dan supporter mereka, amat kita syukuri dan sungguh melegakan.....</p> <p>3)namun kehadiran para atlet, official, dan <u>supporter</u> mereka, amat kita syukuri dan sungguh melegakan.</p>	23,26 %
	b. Verb	5	<p>1)Sungguhpun demikian, Saudara-saudara, karena sama-sama menyadari tidak boleh yang <u>recover</u> hanya negara maju, ...</p> <p>2) Dan nanti, setelah <u>break</u>, saya akan meminta Menko Perekonomian, setelah itu, dilengkapi Menteri Keuangan. ...</p>	5,81 %
	c. Adjective	2	<p>1) sekarang sedang mengatasi persoalan ekonominya. Itu menjadi <u>fair</u>.”</p>	2,32 %

			2) mulai dari seni budaya sampai ke yang lebih <u>sophisticated</u> lagi. Tidakkah dunia ini sudah penuh	
2	Compound Noun	16	1) untuk kegiatan-kegiatan yang <u>non-cost recovery</u> dan menambah manfaat sebanyak-banyaknya untuk masyarakat luas. 2) justru sekarang ini negara-negara yang disebut <u>emerging markets</u> .	18,60%
3	Phrase			
	a. Noun Phrase	29	1) Ketika menjadi tuan rumah dalam berbagai <u>international events</u> 2) Saya katakan ada <u>good news</u> , tapi juga	33,72 %
	b. Verb Phrase	3	1) karena perbedaan yang tajam, <u>divides us</u> . Arus ini, kalau dibiarkan, akan makin besar. 2) <u>unites us all</u> , untuk kepentingan yang baik di dunia	3,49 %
	c. Infinitive Phrase	3	1) a new beginning antara Polandia dan Indonesia <u>to do more</u> , untuk meningkatkan persahabatan dan kerja sama kita. 2) Kita beri contoh: Polandia dengan	3,49 %

			Indonesia <u>to do something positively, constructively for our world</u> , mulai dari seni budaya sampai ke yang lebih sophisticated lagi.	
4	Coumpound Noun - Phrase	1	1) Mari kita pilih <u>soft power to unite us, the people around the globe</u> .	1,16%
3	Clause / Sentence	2	1) Artinya, <u>if we want to declare war</u> . itu jauh lebih mudah. 2) itu jauh lebih mudah. <u>But if we want to maintain peace</u> , jauh lebih sulit. Oleh karena itu,	2,32 %
4	Hybridization	4	1) <u>Good news-nya</u> waktu itu rupiah kita mulai terjaga, tidak terus meluncur, ... 2) <u>Bad news-nya</u> : defisit neraca berjalan, defisit neraca perdagangan masih harus terus-menerus kita perbaiki dengan serius.	4,65%
5	Gradual Comparison of Adjective	1	1) apa yang dilakukan oleh Polandia dan Indonesia, dimulai dari apa yang Saudara-saudara lakukan, <u>bigger and bigger</u> .	1,16%
	Total	86		99,97%

Based on the table above, the total data is 86. Those data consist of several kinds of language form. The kinds of language form that are found in the data are word, compound noun, phrase, compound noun – phrase, clause, hybridization and gradual comparison of adjective. The word consists of noun (23,26%), verb (5,81%), and adjective (2,32%). Compound noun is about 18,60%. Phrase comprises noun phrase (33,72%), verb phrase (3,49%), , and infinitive phrase (3,49%). Compound noun – phrase is about 1,16%. Clause that is dependent clause is 2,32 %. Hybridization is about 4,65%. And gradual comparison of adjective is 1,16%. Noun phrase dominates language form of code mixing in SBY's speeches.

2. Factor Causing Code Mixing

Based on the data analysis, it is found several factors that cause code mixing in SBY's speeches. The table below shows some factors that cause code mixing.

Table 4. 2. Factor Causing Code Mixing

N o	Factor Causing Code Mixing	Total	Example	Percent. (%)
1	Internal Factor			
	a. Low frequency of word	5	<p>1) <i>Mari kita ikut serta menjaga, merawat, dan memelihara jalan tol ini yang akan menjadi icon pariwisata baru di Pulau Bali.</i></p> <p>2) <i>Meskipun beberapa negara sahabat juga sedang menghadapi permasalahan dalam negeri yang tidak ringan, namun kehadiran para atlet, official, dan</i></p>	5,81%

			<p>supporter mereka, amat kita syukuri dan sungguh melegakan.....</p> <p>3), namun kehadiran para atlet, official, dan <u>supporter</u> mereka, amat kita syukuri dan sungguh melegakan.....</p>	
	b. Pernicious homonymy	1	1) Kegiatan <u>Sail</u> seperti ini telah kita laksanakan berturut-turut selama empat tahun terakhir.	1,16%
2	External Factor			
	a. Introduction and development new culture	14	<p>1) karena nanti ada <u>spouse program</u> yang kita juga punya tradisi selalu menyelenggarakan yang terbaik.</p> <p>2) saya juga dijadwalkan untuk melihat tempat <u>retreat</u> di pinggir pantai.</p>	13,95%
	b. Insufficiently Differentiated	12	<p>1) kita bangun melalui kemitraan dengan pihak swasta, yang sering dikenal dengan istilah <u>public-private partnership</u>.</p> <p>2) khusus tentang jaring pengaman sosial (<u>social safety net</u>)</p>	5,81%
	c. Social Value	58	<p>1) Mengapa tidak kita jadikan perekat, jadikan <u>capital to do something bilaterally, regionally and globally?</u></p> <p>2) <u>a new beginning</u></p>	59,30 %

			<p><i>antara Polandia dan Indonesia</i></p> <p>3) <i>antara Polandia dan Indonesia <u>to do more</u>, untuk meningkatkan persahabatan dan kerja sama kita.</i></p>	
	a. Oversight	13	<p>1) <i>Tetapi bad news-nya, justru sekarang ini negara-negara yang disebut <u>emerging markets</u>. Di dalamnya, ada BRICS.....</i></p> <p>2) <i>Anggaran dari APBN ini kita prioritaskan untuk kegiatan-kegiatan yang <u>non-cost recovery</u> dan menambah manfaat sebanyak-banyaknya untuk masyarakat luas.</i></p>	13,95 %
	Total	86		99,98 %

Table 4. 2 shows the percentage of factor that causes code mixing. According to the table, it shows that the factors causing code mixing in SBY's speech consist of internal factors and external factors. Internal factors comprise low frequency of word (5,81%), and pernicious homonymy (1,16%). External factors include introduction and development new culture (13,95%), insufficiently differentiated (5,81%), social value (59,30%) and oversight (13,95%). The external factor – social value dominates the factor causing code mixing.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that:

1. The kinds of language form that are found in the data are word, compound noun, phrase, compound noun – phrase, clause, hybridization and gradual comparison of adjective. The word consists of noun (23,26%), verb (5,81%), and adjective (2,32%). Compound noun is about 18,60%. Phrase comprises noun phrase (33,72%), verb phrase (3,49%), and infinitive phrase (3,49%). Compound noun – phrase is about 1,16%. Clause that is dependent clause is 2,32 %. Hybridization is about 4,65%. And gradual comparison of adjective is 1,16%. Noun phrase dominates language form of code mixing in SBY's speeches.

2. The factors causing code mixing in SBY's speech consist of internal factors and external factors. Internal factors consists of low frequency of word (5,81%), and pernicious homonymy (1,16%). External factors include introduction and development new culture (13,95%), insufficiently differentiated (5,81%), social value (59,30%) and oversight (13,95%). The external factor – social value dominates the factor causing code mixing.

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